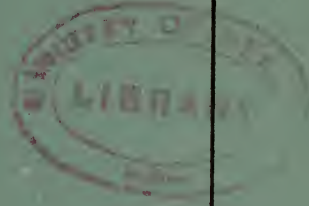


BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1944

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR
W. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A.

Printed by A. Dunwell, Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay.

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1944-45)

Councillor J. H. Williams (Chairman)

Councillor E. A. Neill (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman E. M. Hovey, J.P.

Councillor I. H. A. Jones

Alderman H. Parry, J.P.

Councillor B. A. Hickman

Alderman J. Roberts

Councillor J. Holman, J.P.

Councillor Dr. W. Griffiths

Councillor J. Thomas

Councillor C. Palmer

Mayor of the Borough: Councillor E. A. Neill

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman E. M. Hovey, J.P. (Chairman)

Mrs. E. H. Jones (Vice-Chairman)

All Members of the Health Committee together with the following co-opted members:

Miss Gameson

Miss P. Robinson

Mrs. E. H. Jones

Mrs. F. Davies

Mrs. D. Scouler

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1944-45

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

Wm. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

I. WYNN JONES, M.S.I.A., Cert Meat and other Foods

Lady Health Visitor:

Miss K. H. DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. Q.V.T.I.

Matron of the Isoaltion Hospital:

Miss C. M. JONES, S.R.N.

Matron of the Maternity Home:

Miss MARY HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks:

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. THOMAS

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.
23rd August, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees
of Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of the
Burgesses of Colwyn Bay in 1944.

It is now possible to look back on the war years and to
take note of their effect on our Town.

Physically, the town has not known much of the war:
it was spared the devastation of bomb action. Normal ser-
vices were never interrupted.

The population has varied considerably; 1939 saw the
great influx of over 4,000 official evacuees and an unknown
number of unofficial evacuees as well as two battalions of
soldiers. 1940 brought us 3,000 employees of the Ministry of
Food; later we had short visits from U.S. Hospital Staffs, and
lastly we have the tanks! These visitors have each brought
different problems—e.g., vermin and noise, imaginary dis-
comforts as well as real ones. Each problem was in turn
solved and happy relations were established.

Many of our temporary residents came here in a dis-
gruntled mood; each had been unwillingly displaced from his
home and his chosen habitat and each disliked the war and
its discomforts; each soon settled down and having found in
his new home, not only a haven but an interest, Colwyn Bay
has not suffered from these influxes—indeed a cynic might
even suggest that its citizens have been made more humane
thereby!

Medically, the health of the people as a whole, has steadily
improved throughout the war. Many of the older people lost
heart and mortality amongst them has been high; amongst
the others there has been diminished morbidity. Infant and
child well-being has been marked: infectious disease has fallen

almost to vanishing point, and maternal mortality has for the past three years been nil. Tuberculosis notifications have scarcely varied—perhaps a slight increase in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis may be noted, but this is due to the influx of visitors who, owing to the known existence of the disease, and the shortage of Sanatorium beds, sought sanctuary here.

The absence of shelter life here has probably been the reason for the comparative scarcity of scabies and other skin conditions.

And now to rehabilitation! Rehabilitation does not mean "patching up": it means adjusting to new conditions in the widest sense: it entails the abandonment of old customs and old beliefs. We must not go back, we must advance. There has been much talk of planning both locally and nationally. Not only have no new houses been built for six years, but old ones have been seriously neglected. The life of an overcrowded house is shortened thereby. Plaster, wood and paint must now be replaced in quantity to most houses. Bombing may make repairs an obvious necessity, but in non-bombed "safety" areas, the indirect effect of overcrowding makes repairs no less necessary. New houses, too, are urgently required. People who, in 1939, gladly accepted one or two rooms on the top floor of a tenement, now have little children to care for, and a top floor is not a suitable place for "toddlers." Conversion into flats will help somewhat, but new homes are desirable. Personally, I doubt the desirability of houses that will have a fifty or sixty years' life. The idea that we in 1945 know how our grand-children should live and what will suit them, is preposterous impertinence. Only Hitler could plan for the next few generations, and we know the value of his plans. New ideas, new material, new fashions, and new customs, will come with each new generation. Therefore, "permanent" houses are of doubtful value.

Water supply will need replacement and development. Some of our mains are of doubtful merit.

Our highway, too, requires consideration. To have a constant stream of fast-moving vehicles crash its way through our town is not conducive to comfort or safety. Noise acts on us just as the increased rate of living acts.

Recreation and other interests need development.

I am glad to say that these and other health matters have been and are being considered locally. Colwyn Bay will be needed in the "brave new world" we hope to build. The pace of living in towns is increasingly so viciously that places must be set apart where tranquility and the soothing virtues of nature can restore the vitality and make life worth living. There lies Colwyn Bay's mission.

The Health Department has throughout the war had many additional calls made on it. Food questions have been a source of much worry, reduction in staff, with increasing work, and nerve-racked ratepayers have made the task of those in my office not always pleasant, but they have, I know, done well. Fortunately, I have been blessed with a Chairman whose encouragement and understanding has been most helpful. To him I am most grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	7124
Registrar General's Estimated Population (mid. 1944)	24720
Inhabited Houses	6318
Rateable Value	£224066
Sum represented by a penny rate	£907

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Total	150	163	313
Legitimate	143	143	286
Illegitimate	7	20	27

Birth rate per 1000 population=12.7.

Stillbirth rate per 1000 population= 0.32.

Infant Mortality Rates:

All infants per 1000 total births	= 35.1
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births	= 31.5
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births....	= 74.0

Deaths:

Male	162
Female	190
Total	352
Mortality rate per 1000 inhabitants	14.2
Deaths from Puerperal causes	0

Deaths from:

Cancer	47
Measles	1
Diarrhoea	2

There has been a sharp increase in the birth-rate from 10.4 to 12.7 per 1000 inhabitants; but it is rather startling to find that 1 in every 11 births is admitted to be illegitimate.

The infant mortality rate has once again kept low, being 35.1 (as compared with 32.1 in 1943).

The death rates have not appreciably varied, being 14.2.

The following table contrasts Colwyn Bay figures with those of England and Wales:—

	Colwyn Bay	England and Wales
Birth rate	12.7	17.6
Infant mortality	35.1	46
Still-birth rate	0.32	0.50
Death rate	14.2	11.6

The low birth rate and high death rate give clear evidence of an aged population and give point to the national problem of the future of the British race. It is interesting to note that the rate for still-births is much below that of the country as a whole. Once again there was no death due to Puerperal causes.

It is surprising to note that only one death was due to a Road Traffic Accident. This must be due to superb driving as a large number of pedestrians have been "asking for it." Carelessness in crossing roads—especially by walking diagonally instead of perpendicularly to the pavement—is rife.

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Whooping Cough	1	0	1
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	11	2	15
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	2	1
Influenza	1	3	4
Measles	1	0	1
Acute inf. encephalitis, etc.	0	2	2
Cancer:			
Throat, etc.	0	4	4
Stomach	6	3	9
Breast	0	7	7
Other sites	18	16	34
Diabetes	1	1	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	23	34	57
Heart Disease	43	60	103
Other circulatory diseases	2	7	9
Bronchitis	14	5	19
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Other respiratory diseases	3	1	4
Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Appendicitis	3	0	3
Other digestive diseases	2	3	5
Nephritis	6	8	14

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Premature birth	1	2	3
Congenital Malformation, etc.	1	2	3
Suicide	1	1	2
Road Traffic Accidents	0	1	1
Other violent causes	1	1	2
All other causes	14	16	30
Total	159	189	348

General Provision of Health Services for the Area Laboratory Facilities

These continue unchanged. Pathological bacteriology—examination of discharges, throat swabs, pus, etc.—is done at the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory at Conway. Specimens are collected at the Town Hall until noon and then sent by bus; specimens taken later than noon are sent by the Doctor in any manner chosen by himself.

During 1944, 302 swabs were sent for examination for Diphtheria. 132 were positive. 27 samples of faecus examined for dysentery were positive. 12 other examinations were reported on.

52 samples of water were sent for bacteriological report.

Swabs and blood that require examination for Venereal Disease are sent to Chester Royal Infirmary direct by the patient's Doctor. I receive no information concerning these.

Sputum from causes of suspected Tuberculosis are sent to the Welsh National Memorial Officers or to Conway Laboratory.

Milk is examined on behalf of the Council by the Advisory Bacteriologist of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 1,390 samples were submitted to the Resazurin test for keeping qualities and 5 were examined biologically for tuberculosis. Results will be discussed later in this report.

Ambulance facilities

Infectious cases are transferred to the Isolation Hospital in the Council's Ambulance.

Non-infectious cases are taken care of by the Colwyn Bay and District Voluntary Ambulance Corps. This body of men undertakes to have an ambulance available at a few minutes' notice night or day. Invalids and sick people are transferred to Hospital, to another home, or to another town. The Corps will help to transfer patients from room to room in their own homes where trained handling is necessary. This work is of vital importance to the townspeople. It is voluntary work. Work done in the year ending March 31st was:—

Accidents	66
Taken to Hospital	176
Taken to Nursing Homes	75
Transferred from house to house	101
Transported to other districts	107
Total mileage run	12948
Hours given by men on cases	4128
Total cases	525

Nursing in the Home

The three District Nursing Associations have functioned admirably during the year and co-operation with the Health Department has been good.

Efforts have been made to secure Home Helps but without great success. One lady gave part-time service and attended in six homes; other two ladies gave voluntary help when possible. No help was forthcoming from the recognised Voluntary Service bodies. The part-time Help has now resigned.

The Clinics are now all held at the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road, as follows:—

Tuesdays	*Child Welfare Centres at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Thursdays	Orthopaedic Centre at 11 a.m. on alternate weeks. Obstetrical Consultant's Clinic by appointment.
Fridays	Tuberculosis Clinic at 10 a.m. on 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. *Ante-Natal Clinic at 2 p.m. each week.

*Attended by the Medical Officer of Health,

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases are treated as follows:—

Chester Royal Infirmary: Out-patients' Department

Males—Monday 5 to 7 p.m.
Saturdays noon.

Females—Mondays 5 to 7 p.m.
Thursdays 5 to 7 p.m.

Bangor-Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary—
Out-patients' Department

Males—Tuesdays 2 to 3 p.m.
Females—Fridays 2 to 3 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare

(1) Births Notified.

(a)	Live Births	397
(b)	Still Births	12
(c)	Total	409

96 of these were born to non-residents, e.g., at the Maternity Home and in Nursing Homes.

(2) Visits paid by Health Visitors.

	First Visits	Total Visits
(a) To expectant mothers	120	235
(b) To children under 1 year .	454	1896
(c) To children between 1 and 5 years	—	2558

(3) Infant Welfare

The total number of children under 5 years who first attended at the Centre in 1944 and who were at their first attendance:—

(a)	Under 1 year	190
(b)	Over 1 year	23

The total number on the register at the end of 1944 was:—

(a) Under 1 year	204
(b) Over 1 year	109

(4) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services**

(a) Ante-Natal	239
(b) Post-Natal	45

(2) **Total Attendances:—**

(a) Ante-Natal	83^
(b) Post-Natal	65

Mr. R. Owen Jones, F.R.C.S., the Obstetrical Consultant to the Colwyn Bay Corporation, reports as follows:—

Consultative Clinic.—92 new patients; 68 re-examinations and 43 post-natals were seen.

The Maternity Home was visited on 23 occasions, including emergency calls. Ten of the Doctors in the Borough called me in consultation.

Other than evacuees, several Colwyn Bay women with some abnormality were admitted to the Wrexham Emergency Hospital in my care for operation or for pre-natal treatment and subsequent delivery at Gerwyn Hall Maternity Home.

Although there has been a slight outbreak of infection at the Colwyn Bay Maternity Home, it has been less affected than many such. These infections have been prevalent all over the country due to certain war conditions.

(5) **Maternity Home**

About 75 per cent. of the pregnant women of Colwyn Bay attended at the Clinic at least three times during their pregnancy for full medical examination. I have now made it a rule that no woman can be admitted to the Maternity Home who does not give me evidence that she has been medically examined monthly during the last 5-6 months of pregnancy. Thus I can confidently claim that practically every pregnant woman comes into labour in a fairly healthy state. When women are found, during pregnancy, to have abnormalities, they are admitted to the Maternity Home for care. Six women were so treated in 1944. That there has not been a Maternal Death for almost three years may be connected with this policy.

186 women were admitted to the Maternity Home in 1944. Of these 6 were for ante-natal care. 138 were Colwyn Bay residents and 38 Denbighshire cases.—10 came from outside the area served by the Home.

Last year, I stated that in my opinion, the Home needed extension. During 1944 and early 1945 the Home had to be closed twice on account of infection. In both cases, a woman was admitted as an "emergency." She had not been properly "ante-natalled" and so was an unknown danger. No doubt, the proper procedure is to refuse admission to such women but it is difficult to act wisely when a woman's life is in danger. Accommodation for "emergency" and "septic" cases is needed very badly.

Home Helps

The Home Help who served during 1944 resigned and has not been replaced. She helped in the care of six homes during the year. The Home Help scheme is therefore in abeyance.

Dental Treatment

Four women were given dental treatment under the Council's scheme during 1942. Complete dentures were granted in three of these cases.

Nutrition

The Council does not provide meals for expectant or nursing mothers.

Once again I have to report that the provision of dinners for school-children is likely to begin soon.

Attendances at Clinics

(a) Enrolments.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Children under 1 year ...	151	164	188	169	204
Children 1-5 years	200	158	149	124	209
Mothers—Ante-Natal ...	200	234	238	222	239
Post-Natal ...	50	59	63	55	45
(b) Total attendances.					
Children under 1 year ...	3676	3377	4936	4483	4831
Children 1-5 years	1199	1178	1051	1885	1724
Mothers—Ante-Natal ...	738	986	1154	888	830
Post-Natal ...	67	73	159	73	65

Sanitary Circumstances in the Borough

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1944.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to	251
No. of Nuisances found	575
„ „ Houses in which Nuisances were found	375
„ „ Nuisances abated	573
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	10
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke machine	25
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	956
„ „ Visits to Camps	4
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	575
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	0
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	232
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	210
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power ...	11
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops	0
„ „ Offensive Trades, including Fried Fish Shops ...	123
„ „ Visits to Sanitary Conveniences of Schools	3
„ „ Visits to Kitchens of Restaurants	84
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	339
„ „ Verminous Rooms Disinfected	35
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	55
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	69
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice	295
„ „ Inspections to Houses re Billets	40
„ „ Visits to Flats	131
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging	15

TABLE II.

SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains	88
„ „ Defective Drains	38
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	25
„ „ Want of, or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation	5
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	6
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestals and pans	10
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	1
„ „ Want of Limewashing	38
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	5
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	9
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	4
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings	4
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	30
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	1
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	7
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	44
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	67
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	37
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	97
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	6
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	20
„ „ Premises (Rats)	83
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation	0
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	6
„ „ Defective Short Hoppers, etc., abolished	3
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	0
„ „ Defective Grates	6
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	12
„ „ Cases of Cloaking facilities required	0
„ „ Misuse of surface water gullies	4
„ „ Defective chimneys	2
„ „ Drains reconstructed	18
„ „ Flooded cellars	12

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other food premises:—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	405
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	157
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	52
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	177
„ „ Caracases of Beef inspected	1614
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	21152
„ „ Pigs inspected	50
„ „ Sows inspected	6
„ „ Calves inspected	964
Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs.	

TABLE IV.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

No. of Visits re Collection and Salvage	444
„ „ Visits re Disposal	338

Regular inspections of the tip were made. Prebaiting and poisoning, also Gas were used at regular intervals to keep down the rat population.

TABLE V.

WATER SUPPLIES.

No. of Water Samples:—	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains	42	2
Wells and Streams	4	0
Rhos Swimming Pool	2	0
Bryn-y-Maen	4	0

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream	11

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
Factories [with Power]	210	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
Factories (without Power)	11		
Total	221		

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Pro-secutions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H. W. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	16	16		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	31	31		Nil
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient, unsuit- able or defective not separate of sexes				Nil
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101]				
Other offences [Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)]				
Total	47	47		

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings

Bakehouses	19
Hotels and Cafes	31
Garages and Miscellaneous	34
Shops	45
Fried Fish Shops	6
Offices	9
Cinemas	1
Military	6
Schools	8
Butchers	4
Farms	22
Dairies	11
Club Rooms	4

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness as occasions arise. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Registered Workshops

Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Bootmakers and Repairers	13
Tailors	5
Laundries	7
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	7
Bottling Stores	4
Cycle and Motor Workshops	25
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	4
Miscellaneous	34
Diamond Cutting, etc.	2
Dental Mechanics	2
Aircraft Components	5

Smoke Abatement

There have been no prosecutions for Smoke Abatement.

Swimming Pools

There is one Public Swimming Pool in the district, which is managed very efficiently. The water is sea water subjected to chlorination. Two samples of the water were taken for analysis and reported on as being "satisfactory."

Fried Fish Shops

Fried Fish Shops 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing

No houses have been built by private enterprise or by the Local Authority.

There is a considerable number of compulsory and voluntary evacuees in the town, and this occasionally leads to a certain amount of overcrowding, but in the circumstances, we accept this where we cannot help. We are only too pleased to receive these people from more unfortunate areas, and to do what we can for them until happier times return.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	375
		Number of inspections made for the purpose	393
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	37
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	45

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	375

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	383
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ...	Nil
	(a) By owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
	(a) By owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil

	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
	Houses scheduled demolished by owners	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
	Number of houses built by private enterprise	Nil
	Number of houses built by Borough Council	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	*
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	*
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	Nil
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep any accurate record of overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1944

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	103
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	375
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	383
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	Nil
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	631
„ „ Informal Notices served	375
„ „ Formal Notices served	Nil

Public Places of Entertainment

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

55 visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911-1928

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Infestation

The pre-baiting, poison baiting and check baiting method of rat destruction is undoubtedly the best method we have yet tried. It takes a considerable amount of time and requires care and attention to detail on the part of the operator but the results entirely justify the effort.

In the early part of the year, three members of the outdoor staff attended a course of Rodent Destruction arranged by the Ministry of Food. One of these skilled operators now attends to Rat Destruction in all sewers and many private properties, the other two treating the Corporation Refuse

Tip, etc., as and when required. All Public Sewers suspected of having a Rat Population have been treated twice. The Refuse Tip three times and many private properties have been dealt with as is shown by the following figures:—

No. of private properties treated by Council	
Operator	71
No. of Public Sewer Manholes treated	397

Check baiting and re-inspections invariably showed a successful eradication of the vermin. Reinfestation does, however, occur owing to the fact that in many cases, complete rat proofing is almost impossible and in any case it is always difficult to maintain property in this ideal condition.

Public Abattoir. Meat and other Food Inspections.

Since the Corporation became Slaughtering Contractors to the Ministry of Food in 1940, we have paid great attention to the quality of workmanship in the dressing of carcasses. Strict attention has been given to the lairing of cattle, flaying of hides, handling of offal, etc., so as to ensure food in the best possible condition and yet to have the minimum of waste. The following figures from the official hide returns are interesting and help to prove this point:—

Colwyn Bay.

	No. Slaughtered	1st Class	2nd Class	Per. cent. of 1st Class Hides
Cattle	1608	1587	21	99%
Calves	977	943	34	97%

99% first-class hides and 97% first-class calf skins (classified on workmanship) is a record we are proud of, particularly so since hides and skins are essential war materials and reflects great credit on our Staff. It is pleasing to note that these are the best percentages in North Wales.

The fifteen acres of pasture acquired for the Abattoir are a great asset. Stock can have adequate food and rest, and in addition these fields yielded a good hay crop, thus solving the winter feeding problem and enabling us to sell £280 of surplus hay. I do feel that if at all possible, the use of these fields for the Abattoir must continue in post-war days.

The present system of centralised slaughtering is very satisfactory from a Public Health point of view. Meat inspection is 100% and is carried out smoothly and efficiently under ideal conditions. Although the number of animals slaughtered is rather less than last year, it still holds up very well.

I wonder how many of the general public really appreciate how amazingly fortunate we are that after five years of war we still get such an amount of prime food animals and that we have such a very high proportion of home killed to imported meat.

A word, too, about the imported meat. It is not always just the type of meat we desire but it invariably arrived and is despatched in first-class condition, and when one thinks of the difficulties of transporting overseas, storage, transport and handling in this country, under the present conditions, this in itself is no mean feat.

We all like a grumble at the various Ministries but tribute should be paid to the Ministry of Food for the grand job they have done with regard to Meat Control.

No meat is sold from stalls and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been regularly inspected and it was found that the very high standard of cleanliness we expect, is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1944:—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1614	964	21152	50	6	£598 14 6

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1944—

Boneless Fores, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Sheep and and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
1719	9961	0 393,653 lbs,	£214 12 6

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1163	451	964	21152	50	6
No. inspected	1163	451	964	21152	50	6
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole carcases condemned	7	10	2	18	2	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	440	92	6	832	2	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	38.6	22.6	.82	4.01	8.00	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcases condemned	14	7	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	54	10	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.8	3.7	.10	—	8.0	—

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food

Beef.

7 Cows—Gen. T.B.	3085 lbs.
10 Cows—Other Diseases	4271 lbs.
14 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	6500 lbs.
7 Oxen—Other Diseases	2299 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	1278 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	2300 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.	3860 lbs.

Pork.

Two Carcases—Other Diseases	204 lbs.
General Disease	0 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	24 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	199 lbs.
Plucks and Livers	6 lbs.

Veal.

One Carcase—General T.B.	88 lbs.
Two Carcases and Offal (emaciation and dropsy)	125 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	0 lbs.
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	25 lbs.
Plucks	12 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

18 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	472 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruising, etc.)	337 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1097 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Fruit	246 lbs.
Jam (13 jars aprroximately)	20 lbs.
Butter	118 lbs.
Cakes	26 lbs.
Flour	9 lbs.
Dried Egg	14 lbs.
Eggs	36
Tea	60 lbs.
Fresh Fish	5 cwt., 3 qrs., 7 lbs.
Sugar	71 lbs.
Biscuits	147 lbs.
Cheese	391 lbs., 12 ozs.
Chocolate	7 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. slabs
Fresh Meat	164 lbs. 5 ozs.
Pork Pies	36
Tinned Vegetables	73 tins
Bacon	lbs. 8 ozs.
Rusks	8 pkt.
Black Puddings	9
Bovril	4 jars
Syrup	42 lbs.
Beef Dripping	112 lbs.
Salt	20 lbs.
Pastes	10 jars

Tinned Soup	69 tins
Cake Mixture	11 lbs.
Condensed Milk	49 tins
Tinned Milk	366 tins
Pudding Mixtures	8 oz.
Tinned Fish	122 tins
Tinned Fish	2 case
Rabbits	20 x 2½ cases
Tinned Fruit	13 tins
Tinned Meat	155 tin
Tinned Meat	155 tins

Milk Supplies

As I pointed out in my 1943 Report the increased Staff difficulties on all farms and dairies have made the production of wholesome clean milk an even more difficult job than normally and we have tried to assist Producers in every way. Consequently, when we were approached in January, 1944, to co-operate in the clean milk scheme under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in conjunction with the War Agricultural Committee, the Public Health Committee were delighted to help in every way.

As a result of instructions from Committee we took two samples of milk per Producer supplying milk in to the Borough per month from April. These samples were subjected to the Resazurin test and the results communicated to the War Agricultural Committee and to us. The former also being notified of unsatisfactory results and receiving a complete list of results quarterly. This system appeared to work satisfactorily until October when we were informed that the results of samples would no longer be communicated to the Local Authority although it was desired that the Sanitary Inspectors continue to take samples within the scheme.

As it is the statutory duty of the Local Authority to ensure a clean wholesome milk supply, the Public Health Committee refused to have their officials used merely for the collection of samples and gave instructions for adequate milk sampling to continue entirely on behalf of the Local Authority.

It is to be deprecated that the co-operation of the Local Authority be no longer desired and the fact that Milk Pro-

ducers will now have samples taken by Sanitary Inspectors for cleanliness, by the Food and Drug Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for fat content, etc., and by the Dairy Advisors for cleanliness, must lead to overlapping and confusion.

In all some 1,412 samples of milk were taken by us. This is a very large number for a Borough of this size and represents a considerable amount of work, but the results justified the effort and give one great hopes for the future. The Local Dairymen's Association were particularly pleased with our efforts and co-operated in every possible way. It is indeed pleasing to find the trade so helpful and willing to use us in the way we desire—that is, not merely as officials but as an Advisory Bureau to whom they can turn as and when help is required.

I do not wish to infer that our milk supply was perfect—it was not—but I am sure that the efforts of the Dairymen and ourselves did a great deal of good in the handling of a very difficult commodity under very difficult conditions. One also feels that in many cases the housewife might well take far greater care of the milk after she receives it because it is only by the continuance of the co-operation between Producers and consumers that we can achieve our object.

Report on Milk Sampling during year 1944

Total number of samples taken during 1944	1412
Total number of examinations on above samples	1460

Number of samples of each grade taken:—

Pasteurised and heat treated	23
Certified T.T.	26
Tuberculin Tested	14
Accredited	110
Ungraded	1239
	<hr/>
	1412
	<hr/>

Results of Examination:—**Resazurin** Milk produced on Farms in Borough.

(37 Producers) :—

Category A	421
Category B	60
Category C	40
	— 521

Milk produced on farms outside Borough.

(60 Producers) :—

Category A	698
Category B	99
Category C	72
	— 869
	1390

Plate Count & B. Coli.—Satis. 17	Unsatis. 6 ... 23
Methylene Blue—Satis. 14	Unsatis. 6 ... 20
Phosphatase—Satis. 17	Unsatis. ... 0 ... 17
Biological—Negative 5	Positive 0 ... 5
Butter Fat Content—Satis. ... 5	Unsatis. ... 0 ... 5
	1460

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough.

Certified	1
Accredited	5
Ungraded	31
	— 37

Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed ... 42

Retailers licenced for sale of graded milks :—

Certified Licences	14
T.T.	3
Pasteurised	7
Accredited	1
Licences to produce Pasteurised Milk	1
Visits to Cowsheds and Farms	134
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	774

Farms, Dairies and Milk Shops were visited at varying times of the day and were usually found to be in a satisfactory condition. Any required work was always carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

All milks were examined either at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, or at the Area Laboratory, Colwyn Bay.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

	1943-4	1944-5
Salvage—Gross Income	£2238	£1778
Refuse Collection	9098 tons	8831 tons
Cost per ton	12/9.07	14/3.25
Refuse Disposal	9647 tons	9431 tons
Cost per ton	1/7.14	2/1
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	13/10.37	16/4.25
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected	7519	6318
Cost per 1,000 premises—		
Collection	£772.3	£997.15
Disposal	£115.6	£145.61

House and Trade Refuse Collection

3988 loads weighing 8910 tons, 3 cwt.

40 loads not weighed (Highways and Parks).

325 tumbler loads and 27 lorry loads of night soil.

398 loads by private persons not weighed.

1	Total refuse collected (in tons)	8831
	Total refuse disposed (in tons)	9431
2	Area (in Acres)	7124
3	Number of houses of premises	6318
4	Rateable Value	£224206
5	Product of Penny Rate	£917
6	Total Rates in the £	16/6

It has been a real strain on all the Staff to maintain the fortnightly collection of household refuse with some degree of regularity.

Our lorries have had constant and careful attention, but even so, at times we have actually had two out of five lorries

off the road waiting for spare parts. Lack of standardisation has considerably aggravated, and one does feel that whenever the time comes for the existing lorries to be renewed, we must endeavour to build up a fleet of identical type vehicles so that a comprehensive stock of spare parts can be maintained and if possible, a complete spare power unit.

Collection of kitchen waste by private pig and poultry keepers by means of street bins is steadily decreasing. This is entirely due to the amount of contraries constantly mixed with the waste food. Safety razor blades, broken glass ware and crockery, tea leaves, etc., are regularly found and pig keepers say the result does not justify the time and labour of collection and sorting. Every Hotel, Canteen, Restaurant and most Boarding Houses, as well as many private houses, are served by private arrangements. 80-100 tons were collected by known pig and poultry keepers and 17 tons by our Department.

Salvage

As was to be expected, our salvage figures show a decrease on last year but we feel that the figure proves that the Staff is still keen and energetic in ensuring that all salvagable material is collected and disposed of to advantage.

The most important decrease is in paper but this is automatic as there is considerably less paper in circulation. The figure presents the actual quantity collected by the Health Department and does not cover the total salvage for the town. The Ministry Offices and Post Offices dispose of all their waste paper privately.

Contraries in the waste paper are still a serious nuisance and source of danger to the Staff. Safety razor blades, broken glass and crockery, nails and cans are only some of the articles found and it obviously wastes a considerable amount of time separating these from the paper as well as slowing up the whole balling process owing to men not daring to handle the paper freely.

Disposal of baled paper to the Mills has been slow and erratic owing to rail and road transport difficulty.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

State of Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1945

House and Trade Refuse

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage)	6,395	6,225	927	850	7,322	7,075
2 Gross Income (excluding Salvage)	95	95	7	7	102	102
3 Net Cost	6,300	6,130	920	843	7,220	6,973
Unit Costs	s	d	s	d	s	d
4 Gross Expenditure per ton	14 5.75	14 1.	2 .125	1 11.25	16 7.	16 0.25
5 Gross Income per ton	14 2.5	13 2.5	2 0.25	1 0.25	16 2.75	15 2.75
6 Net Cost per ton	14 3.25	13 10.5	2 1	1 .11	16 4.25	15 9.5
7 Net cost per 1000 population	£ 255.06	£ 248.17	£ 37.24	£ 34.13	£ 292.3	£ 282.3
8 Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	997.15	970.24	145.61	133.43	1142.76	1103.67

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.

SALVAGE

31st March, 1944, to 1st April, 1945.

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s	d
Paper	243	11	—	—	1645	7	8
Bones	4	12	1	—	17	9	2
Rags	3	3	—	18	82	2	5
Aluminium	—	—	2	—	1	8	10
Brass	—	1	—	22	1	14	8
String and Sacking ...	—	11	1	14	2	19	5
Light Scrap	1	8	2	—	1	5	1
Scrap Iron	1	19	—	1	6	4	1
Lead	—	2	3	15	2	9	0
Bottles (231 dozen) ...	—	—	—	—	17	4	4
Syphons (5)	—	—	—	—	0	5	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	255	9	3	14	1778	9	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In conclusion of my report, may I express my appreciation for the help and many kindnesses shown by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee; Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. I. Wynn Jones, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and the indoor and outdoor staff.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Orthopaedics

Persons requiring orthopaedic treatment are seen at the Clinic by the Specialist once every four months and fortnightly by the Nursing Staff of the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital. The Colwyn Bay Corporation is responsible for the treatment of children under school age. These are charged for treatment according to scale.

The numbers treated during 1944 for the Corporation were:—

On books 1/1/44	14
Admitted during 1944	5
Total treated	19
Discharged during 1944	6
On books 31/12/44	13
Attendances	22

Two of those discharged were merely transferred to the Education Authority scheme and treatment will continue.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Three cases of this disease were notified to me—all were very mild and responded to treatment at home.

Child Life Protection

At the end of 1944 there was one child on this register. It was visited regularly and is satisfactorily housed.

Child Adoption Act

During 1944 there were 7 children legally adopted in the Borough. 5 of these were arranged by the National Adoption Society. All were subjected to frequent visits and all settled down and appear to be happy.

Water Supplies

Once again the water supply has been subjected to constant examination at the source, in the mains and at numerous points of delivery. The result has been the revelation of defects in the supply and the need for extensive renovations and replacements. The supply is chlorinated and is in itself perfect. The faults lie in senile mains. At no time were any pathogenic bacteria found and chemical analysis has always been satisfactory.

The following is the Analyst's report on two samples:—

In parts per 100,000 of water:—	Sample 1	Sample 2
Total solid matter in solution	3.0	3.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites .	Nil	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.7	0.8
Oxygen absorbed in Permanganate in 4 hrs. @ 80° F.	0.152	0.132
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.008	0.010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.014	0.004
Lead Zinc/Copper	0.06	Nil
Microscopical examination of sediment Copper	A little sediment consisting of diatoms	Trace of diatoms
Temporary Hardness Clark	0.3°	0.3°
Permanent Hardness Clark	0.3°	0.3°
pH value	6.8	—
Free Chlorine	—	0.03 pts per million

Remarks

1st Sample.—The water has a slight brown colour due to peat. The figure for free and saline ammonia is rather high, if the water is treated with Chlorine this would account for it. The trace of copper is probably derived from a copper pipe. The amount is too small to be of significance.

2nd Sample.—Sample is satisfactory.

The following bacteriological tests of the supply were made:—

Town Mains	42
Wells and Streams	4
Rhos Swimming Pool	2
Bryn-y-Maen	4

Subsidiary supplies and wells have also been examined with varying results. There is need for an extensive alteration in the distribution of water to outlying areas.

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board, informs me that over five hundred and eleven million gallons of water were supplied to the Colwyn Bay Borough area in 1944. The rainfall in the collecting area was 87.25 inches. Mr. Jones has also supplied me frequently with reports on the bacteriological content of the water at various points outside my district. These reports always show that we have a perfect water supply.

Drainage

No major alterations were made in 1944. Some are known to be necessary and are subject to investigation by the Surveyor.

Immunisation

The immunisation of children continues satisfactorily. The position on 31st December, 1944, was:—

	Aged 1-5	Aged 5-15	Total
1. Child population	1195	2966	4161
2. Children immunised	1139	2860	3999
3. % immunised	95%	96%	96%

These figures are subject to constant variation. A card index is revised every few months so that the number immunised is fairly accurately known but the "child population" is estimated annually by the Registrar General and with the cessation of war this is falling rapidly.

During the Summer of 1944 a number of children who had been immunised in 1939 developed diphtheria, so it was decided to offer a stimulating dose of Alum Precipitated Toxoid to all School Children. This was done with the help of eight doctors in the Town who worked in the schools as invited by me. As a result 1,205 children have been treated in 1945. There was not a single case of Diphtheria in Colwyn Bay between 11/12/44 and 21/6/45. No child has suffered in the past eight months.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbighshire County Council.

Particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken in the Borough of Colwyn Bay by the Inspectors of the Denbighshire County Council during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	59	47	12
Malted Food	1	1	—
Gelatine	2	2	—
Butter	3	3	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Lemonade	1	1	—
Lard	1	1	—
Jam	3	3	—
Dried Milk	1	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	1	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	—
Sausages	5	5	—
Whisky	1	1	—
Rum	1	1	—
Ginger Wine Essence	1	1	—
Cake Flour	1	1	—
Steamed Pudding	1	1	—
Dessert Powder	1	—	1
Totals	89	76	13

In addition to the above, a number of milk samples were also tested at the Office for preliminary information.

Of the 12 samples of milk shown as “not genuine,” 11 were only slightly deficient in fat, or solids-not-fat, and did not justify any further action. In the remaining instance the vendor was convicted and fined in respect of a sample containing 17 per cent. of added water.

A sample of a substance sold as “Dessert Powder” was found to contain Live Mites, and the vendors were prosecuted and convicted.

All other samples were certified as genuine and were free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector for the County of Denbigh.

23rd April, 1945.

Propaganda

No new propaganda was undertaken by the Health Department during 1944.

Schools

These have been regularly visited and have been found reasonably satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases

The Head Teachers of the schools informed me of the following cases of Infectious Diseases amongst pupils:—

Scarlet Fever	5
Diphtheria	2
Whooping Cough	13
German Measles	9
Chicken Pox	21
Mumps	24
Impetigo	5

Scabies has been frequently discovered in the town—usually a family has been infected by a visitor or an evacuee has returned from a visit to his parents. Most of the cases either discovered by my Staff or reported to me by doctors, were treated at the Clinic by the Health Visitor. Very good results were received after thorough “painting” with Benzyl Benzoate Lotion. In all 37 cases were treated by us.

During the year I arranged with the doctors of the Town that they should discuss with me cases of scarlet fever so that I might agree with them as to the need for isolation in Hospital. Most cases of scarlet fever are so mild in nature that danger to the patient is certainly no greater than the danger from tonsillitis, but danger to others may be considerable, e.g., if a case of scarlet fever were nursed in the home of a grocer or a milkman, etc. Most of the doctors have been helpful and it will be noted that only eight cases

were removed to Hospital out of 14 notified. Nine cases of Diphtheria amongst children under 15 were notified. Four concerned children who had been immunised about five years previously.

The incidence of Sonne Dysentery is noteworthy. This disease has been endemic. Its cause has not been traced—it is not due to milk or water.

The following table shows the incidence of Notifiable Diseases in the Town, together with cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Notifiable Diseases	Number of Cases Notified at ages								Total cases rem'd to Hospital	Number of Deaths at ages—Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Totals
Diphtheria	19	...	3	6	4	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal M.	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebo-Spinal Obser.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary T.B.	35	...	...	...	5	17	11	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	...	15
Other forms of T.B.	8	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia	13	1	1	3	...	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	2	11
Ophthalmia Neon.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	22	3	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polio-myelitis	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	32	...	...	19	2	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	163	7	20	57	15	33	23	8	54	2	...	3	1	9	14	2	31

The Vaccination Officer reports that of 412 children registered in Colwyn Bay, exactly 50% (206) were vaccinated and only 18% (79) claimed exemption. This indicates a marked improvement in the protected state of the district. The quickening of transport makes small pox much more probable in the future than it has been for the past century.

Figures are:—

Births registered	412
Vaccinated	206
Exempted	78
Died unvaccinated (premature infants, etc.)	13
Removed out of district	49
Postponed	47
Under 4 months and not yet vaccinated	19

Tuberculosis

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following table was sent me by Dr. H. M. Williams, Tuberculosis Physician for the Area:—

New Cases and Contacts examined during the year	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Grand Total
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	5	16	—	—	2	1	1	—	25
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	2	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	12
(c) Non-Tuberculous	10	20	5	1	2	3	2	1	44
(d) Tuberculous Transfer Cases	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	17	46	6	2	4	4	3	1	83

Number of attendances at the Dispensary	253
Number of domiciliary visits	33
Number of Service cases examined	1
Number of Official Evacuees	35
Number of Unofficial Evacuees examined	19
Number of cases referred by the Medical Board for examination	26

The distribution of Tuberculosis Notifications is shown in the following table. It shows a preponderance of tuberculosis amongst females—especially in the 25-35 age groups

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—14	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—34	2	9	—	3	4	—	—	1
35—44	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—
45—54	4	4	—	—	4	2	—	—
55—64	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	22	3	5	11	4	—	1

Colwyn Bay Meteorological Observations, 1944

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Baromet- er in Inches	Dry Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Wet Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Maximum Thermo- meter F. mean	Minimum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 5 in. Gauge	Number of Wet Days	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours and date	Hours Sunshine by Campbell- Stokes Recorder
January	30.03	46.0	44.2	50.0	40.9	3.77	20	1.45 on 22nd	43.6
February	30.12	41.2	39.5	45.0	37.5	1.10	13	.33 on 29th	52.7
March	30.14	42.6	41.0	48.0	38.0	0.65	11	.18 on 13th	128.7
April	29.99	52.2	49.2	58.2	45.9	0.67	8	.18 on 4th	161.3
May	30.12	53.9	50.4	58.1	46.4	0.91	11	.26 on 4th	198.8
June	29.91	56.6	53.1	61.9	50.3	1.23	16	.25 on 30th	154.4
July	29.88	62.0	59.0	66.8	55.9	2.32	14	.74 on 2nd	100.7
August	30.01	63.8	60.8	68.6	57.4	1.56	12	.44 on 27th	195.8
September	29.98	56.8	54.4	61.3	50.0	4.42	17	.94 on 1st	124.0
October	29.81	50.5	49.0	54.2	45.8	3.71	15	.85 on 11th	73.9
November	29.70	46.0	44.7	50.4	41.3	4.88	24	.41 on 24th	34.7
December	29.86	42.7	40.3	46.9	39.0	1.97	20	.40 on 1st	46.2
TOTALS						27.19	181		1314.8
Means	29.96	51.2	48.8	55.8	45.7				

Town Hall,

(Sgd.) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M., Inst., C.E.

N. L. HESKETH,

Colwyn Bay.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Observer.

